



Description of Mother's Knowledge About the Growth and Development of Toddlers Ages 1-5 Years at the Village Maternity Cottage

Ismawati¹, Hernah Riana², Hasliana Haslan¹

¹Bina Sehat Nusantara Academy of Midwifery, Bone, Indonesia

²Menara Bunda Midwifery Academy, Kolaka, Indonesia



Corresponding Author: Ismawati

Article Info

Article history:

Received 1 September 2020

Received in revised form 9

September 2020

Accepted 12 September 2020

Keywords:

Mother's Knowledge

Toddler Growth

Toddler Age

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to describe the knowledge of mothers about the growth and development of toddlers aged 1-5 years at the village polindes (Village Maternity Cottage). Huko-Huko Village, Kec. Pomalaa. This type of research is descriptive with a population of 227. The sample of this study is the number of mothers who have children aged 1-5 years in Huko-huko Village in 2019, namely as many as 69. In determining the number of samples, the technique used is purposive sampling. This uses data obtained through a questionnaire. The results showed the level of knowledge about the growth and development of toddlers aged 1-5 years in Huko-huko Village in 2019 most of them had good knowledge as many as 37 people (53.62%) this shows the level of knowledge about the growth and development of toddlers aged 1-5 years in the village The shophouses of 2019 are well-informed. The government and health cadres must always be able to provide counseling to mothers of toddlers regarding infant growth and development.

Introduction

The quality of children today is a determinant of the quality of human resources in the future. Future development begins with the development of today's children. To prepare quality human resources in the future, children need to be prepared so that children can grow and develop optimally according to their abilities (Naudeau et al., 2010).

Every mother as the person closest to her toddler must understand optimally the growth and development of her child. Growth and development is a continuous process from conception to maturity (adulthood) which is influenced by innate and environmental factors (Brazelton & Greenspan, 2009). Growth and development have occurred since the baby was in the womb until after birth. Since its birth, the development of children can be observed (Sulistiyowati, 2019). Many factors influence the growth and development of children, including age, because, during the prenatal period, infants, toddlers, and adolescents are a stage that experiences rapid growth compared to other periods, and environmental factors are very important because the interaction between mother and child greatly affects child development (Susilaningrum & Utami, 2013).

Toddler's growth and development based on WHO (2007) along with age, from the age of 0 months of course growth and development began to be observed by all parents. Starting from the growth of 0-1 years of age, which includes periodic weight gain and height, dental growth,

and diet. The next stage of 2-3 years of age is about parenting the motoric aspects of the child and also starting with the grammar and speech set on and by the child. For example, calls to parents and calls for themselves, as well as language selection, for example regional languages, national languages, and even international languages. In the next stage of age, namely 4-5 years, currently, the child reaches extraordinary levels of motor aspects, sometimes to hyperactivity (Danforth et al., 1991).

Based on research conducted by Ayuba (2015) in the work area of the Puskesmas, Limboto Barat, Kab. Gorontalo was obtained from 5 children identified 3 children with development in questionable categories and 2 others having development according to (normal). This is due to the lack of understanding of parents or families in stimulating child development. Based on a preliminary study conducted on April 8, 2017, at TK Dharma Wanita Wonogriyo, Tekung District, Lumajang Regency, with interviews with 10 mothers, 6 mothers (60%) were cooperative with their children's development, and there were 4 mothers (40%) who were less cooperative towards the development of their children (Prianto, 2017)

In Southeast Sulawesi Province based on the Health Profile of Southeast Sulawesi 2017, in the last 5 years, it seems that there has been growth fluctuation but has an increasing trend, from 2013 D / S coverage could reach 64.47%, and in 2017 it has reached 71.95%. There have been no new attempts or breakthroughs to increase the coverage of weighing children under five in each area, so the results of annual coverage only show an insignificant increase.

Kolaka District Health Profile in 2017, from the data obtained, shows monitoring of the growth of children under five is carried out through weighing activities at Posyandu regularly every month. The results of the compilation of 12 Puskesmas in Kolaka Regency in 2017, found that 21,194 children under five were weighed or 68.6% of the 30,881 children reported. The number of children under five who gained weight was 99.4% or 21,194 people, BGM was 0.6% (127 people), poor nutrition was 0.02% (4 people). (Kolaka District Health Office, 2017).

From the results of preliminary data conducted at the pomalaa health center, there were 3,572 toddlers in Pomalaa District with details of 468 boys aged 12-23 months, 1,398 aged 24-59 months, and female toddlers aged 12-23 months. 427 people, aged 24-59 months as many as 1,279 people. Monitoring of the growth was carried out from 3,572 children under five, found that there were no obstacles/problems in the growth and development of children under five, but partly only malnutrition that occurred, it was a factor of the parents themselves.

From these data, it shows that there are children under five in Huko-huko village weighed in May 2019 as many as 82 people or 36.1% of 227 toddlers who have KMS, and the number of toddlers who gain weight is proportional to toddlers who are weighed, namely as many as 82 people or 36, 1%. Based on this, the researchers will conduct research on the knowledge of mothers about the growth and development of toddlers 1-5 years at the Polindes (Village Maternity Cottage) Huko-Huko Village, Pomalaa District. This study aims to describe the knowledge of mothers about the growth and development of toddlers aged 1-5 years at the Polindes Huko-Huko Village, Pomalaa District.

Methods

This type of research is descriptive, where this research was conducted with the aim of obtaining information on how to describe the knowledge of mothers about the growth and development of children aged 1-5 years at the Huko-huko Village Polindes in 2019. The population in this study were mothers who had children aged 1-5 years in Huko-Huko Village in 2019 with a total population of 227. The sample of this study was the number of mothers who had children aged 1-5 years in Huko-huko Village in 2019, namely as many as 69.

The sample criteria are (1) the inclusion criteria are the general characteristics of research subjects in the target population and known sources, namely mothers who have children aged 1-5 years in Huko-Huko Village and are willing to be respondents. Exclusion criteria are criteria for research subjects that should not be available and if the subject has criteria then the subject must be excluded from the study, namely (1) Mothers who were unable to attend or were not present when data collection was carried out (2) Mothers were not willing to be respondents.

In determining the number of samples, the technique used was purposive sampling, which means that the sample was taken from the respondent. The data collection of this research uses primary data obtained through questionnaires and secondary data obtained through the posyandu (Integrated Service Post) register book in Huko-Huko Village.

Results and Discussion

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Mother's Knowledge About Toddler Development in Huko-Huko Village in 2019

No	Knowledge	Amount (n)	Percentage (%)
1	Good	37	53,62
2	Enough	21	30,43
3	Less	11	15,94
Total		69	100

Source: Primary data, 2019

Based on the table above, it shows that of the 69 mothers who became respondents who had good knowledge, there were 37 people (53.62%), 21 people (30.43%) had enough knowledge, and 11 people had less knowledge (15.94%).

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Mother's Age in Huko-Huko Village in 2019

No	Age	Amount (n)	Percentage (%)
1	Early adulthood	24	34,78
2	Intermediate Adult	27	39,13
3	Late adulthood	18	26,08
Total		69	100

Source: Primary data, 2019

Based on the table above, it shows that of the 69 mothers who became respondents with early adulthood as many as 24 people (34.78%), middle adults were 27 people (39.13%), late adults were 18 people (26.08%).

Table 3 Distribution of Mother's Education Frequency in Huko-Huko Village in 2019

No	Education	Amount (n)	Percentage (%)
1	Low Education (Elementary School, Middle School)	46	66,66
3	Medium Education (High School)	20	28,98
4	College	3	4,34
Total		69	100

Source: Primary data, 2019

Based on table 3, it shows that of the 69 mothers who became respondents, there were 46 people (66.66%) low education (elementary school, junior high school), 20 high school students (28.98), and University as many as 3 people (4.34%).

Table 4. Frequency Distribution of Number of Mother's Children in Huko-Huko Village in 2019

No	Number of Children	Amount (n)	Percentage (%)
1	Primipara	12	17,39
2	Multiparous	48	69,56
3	Large Multiparous	9	13,04
Total		69	100

Source: Primary data, 2019

Based on table 4, it shows that of the 69 mothers who became respondents, there were 12 primiparous people (17.39%), 48 people (69.56%) multiparous, 9 large and multiparous (13.04%).

Table 5. Frequency Distribution of Mother's Knowledge About Childhood Development by Age in Huko-Huko Village in 2019

No	Age	Knowledge						Amount (n)	Percentage (%)
		Good		Enough		Less			
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
1	Early adulthood	12	17,39	7	10,14	5	7,24	24	34,78
2	Middle adult	12	17,39	9	13,04	6	8,69	27	39,13
3	Late adulthood	13	18,84	5	7,24	0	0	18	26,08
Total		37	53,62	21	30,42	11	15,93	69	100

Source: Primary data, 2019

Based on the table in table 5, it shows that of the 69 mothers who became respondents, there were 12 people with good knowledge (17.39%), 7 people with sufficient knowledge (10.14%), and 5 people with less knowledge (7.24%). 12 people with good knowledge (17.39%), 9 people with sufficient knowledge (13.04%), and 6 people with less knowledge (8.69%). Final adults who have good knowledge are 13 people (18.84%), 5 people with sufficient knowledge (7.24%), and lack of knowledge.

Table 6. Frequency Distribution of Mother's Knowledge About Toddler Development Based on Education in Huko-huko Village in 2019

No	Education	Knowledge						Amount (n)	Percentage (%)
		Good		Enough		Less			
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
1	Low education (Elementary School, Junior School)	21	30,43	15	21,73	10	14,49	46	66,66
3	Medium education (High School)	13	18,84	6	8,69	1	1,44	20	28,98
4	Higher Education	3	4,34	0	0	0	0	3	4,34
Total		37	53,62	21	30,42	11	15,94	69	100

Source: Primary data, 2019

Based on table 6, it shows that of the 69 mothers who became respondents, there were 21 people with good knowledge (30.43%) who had good knowledge, 15 people with sufficient knowledge (21.73%), and those with less knowledge. as many as 10 people (14.49%). Medium education (SMA) with good knowledge as many as 13 people (18.84%), knowledgeable enough 6 people (8.69%), less knowledgeable 1 person (1.44%), then universities with good knowledge as many as 3 people (4.34%), knowledgeable enough does not exist and less knowledgeable does not exist.

Table 7. Distribution of Knowledge Frequency Based on Number of Children About Toddler Development in Huko-huko Village in 2019

No	Number of Children	Knowledge						Amount (n)	Percentage (%)
		Good		Enough		Less			
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
1	Primipara	5	7,24	5	7,24	2	2,89	12	17,37
2	Multiparous	26	37,68	13	18,84	9	13,04	48	69,56
3	Large Multiparous	6	8,69	3	4,34	0	0	9	13,03
	Total	37	53,61	21	30,42	11	15,93	69	100

Source: Primary data, 2019

Based on table 7, it shows that of the 69 mothers who became respondents, there was 5 primipara with good knowledge (7.24%), 5 people with sufficient knowledge (7.24%), and 2 people with less knowledge (2.89%).). multipara with good knowledge as many as 26 people (37.68%), knowledgeable enough as many as 13 people (18.84%), and less knowledgeable as many as 9 people (13.04%). Grande multiparous with good knowledge as many as 6 people (8.69%), knowledgeable enough as many as 3 people (4.34%), and lack of knowledge is not there.

After processing and presenting the data and the results, the following will discuss the results of the research according to the variables studied in Desa Huko-huko, Kec. Pomalaa Kab. Kolaka. The results showed that of the 69 mothers who became respondents, 37 people had good knowledge (53.62%), 21 people had sufficient knowledge (30.43%), and 11 people had less knowledge (15.94%). So among the 69 mothers who were respondents, there were still mothers who did not understand the development of toddlers, while only a few people who knew well.

Knowledge is the result of knowing something from humans, or all human actions to understand certain objects. Knowledge can manifest things either through the senses or through reason, it can also be an object that is concerned with psychological problems. Knowledge is the result of human curiosity about something and a desire to increase the dignity of life so that life becomes better and more comfortable which develops as an effort to meet human needs both in the present and in the future. Knowledge is the result of knowing that occurs after a person senses an object through the five senses such as sight, smell, hearing, taste, and touch by himself (Strati, 2007). A person's good knowledge is influenced by several factors including internal and external factors (Ebert et al., 2013).

The results of the research on the age of mothers in the huko-huko village, it can be seen in the table that information is obtained that of the 69 mothers who became respondents, 12 people with good knowledge were early adults (17.39%), 7 people had sufficient knowledge (10.14%), , and less knowledgeable as many as 5 people (7.24%). 12 people with good knowledge (17.39%), 9 people with sufficient knowledge (13.04%), and 6 people with less knowledge (8.69%). Final adults who have good knowledge are 13 people (18.84%), 5 people with

sufficient knowledge (7.24%), and lack of knowledge. With sufficient age, they will have a mature mindset and experience as well.

From the results of research conducted we can see that age is one of the factors affecting knowledge. Someone who is old enough will interact well with other people so that he will have good knowledge too. Experience in parenting will provide knowledge and skills in monitoring child development.

The results of research on maternal education in huko-huko villages can be seen in the table that shows that of the 69 mothers who became respondents, there was low education (SD, SMP) with good knowledge as many as 21 people (30.43%), who had sufficient knowledge. as many as 15 people (21.73%), and 10 people with less knowledge (14.49%). Medium education (SMA) with good knowledge as many as 13 people (18.84%), knowledgeable enough 6 people (8.69%), less knowledgeable 1 person (1.44%), then universities with good knowledge as many as 3 people (4.34%), knowledgeable enough 0 (0%) and less knowledgeable 0 (0%).

Education is the entire life process that is owned by each individual in the form of individual interactions with their environment, both formally and informally involving individual and group behavior. Education means guidance given by someone to the development of others towards certain ideals to fill life so as to achieve happiness.

From the research that has been done, we can know that education is a factor that affects knowledge, one of which is that there are still mothers who do not understand health problems, especially toddler development, so this is what we know that the higher a person's education, the easier that person will receive information. With high education, a person tends to get information from both other people and the mass media. Knowledge is closely related to education, someone with higher education, the more extensive the knowledge they have.

From the results of the research that has been done, it shows that of the 69 mothers who became respondents, 5 people had good knowledge (7.24%), 5 people had sufficient knowledge (7.24%), and 2 people had less knowledge (2, 89%). multipara with good knowledge as many as 26 people (37.68%), knowledgeable enough as many as 13 people (18.84%), and less knowledgeable as many as 9 people (13.04%). Grande multiparous with good knowledge as many as 6 people (8.69%), knowledgeable enough as many as 3 people (4.34%), and lack of knowledge is not there. Someone who has more children will also have broader knowledge and experience in monitoring the development of toddlers.

Conclusion

The level of knowledge about the growth and development of toddlers aged 1-5 years In Huko-huko Village in 2019 most of them had good knowledge as many as 37 people (53.62%). Based on the age with good knowledge, there were 13 adults (18.84%) with good knowledge, then 12 people with good knowledge were middle adults (17.39%). And knowledgeable enough intermediate adults as many as 9 people (13.04%). Based on the education of respondents, those with good knowledge, namely low education (SD, SMP) were 21 people (30.43%), then those with sufficient knowledge were 15 people (21.73%), and moderate education (SMA) who had good knowledge were 13 people (18.84%). Based on the number of children, there were 26 people with good knowledge of multiparous (37.68%), 13 people with sufficient knowledge of multiparous (18.84%).

References

Ayuba, N. (2015). *Hubungan Peran Ibu dalam Stimulasi Dini dengan Perkembangan Anak Usia Toddler di Desa Hutabohu Kecamatan Limboto Barat Kabupaten Gorontalo*. Thesis, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo.

- Brazelton, T. B., & Greenspan, S. I. (2009). *The irreducible needs of children: What every child must have to grow, learn, and flourish*. Da Capo Lifelong Books.
- Danforth, J. S., Anderson, L. P., Barkley, R. A., & Stokes, T. F. (1991). Observations of parent-child interactions with hyperactive children: Research and clinical implications. *Clinical Psychology Review, 11*(6), 703-727.
- Kolaka District Health Office. (2017). *Kolaka Regency Health Profile in 2017*. Southeast Sulawesi Province.
- Ebert, S., Lockl, K., Weinert, S., Anders, Y., Kluczniok, K., & Rossbach, H. G. (2013). Internal and external influences on vocabulary development in preschool children. *School Effectiveness and School Improvement, 24*(2), 138-154.
- Naudeau, S., Kataoka, N., Valerio, A., Neuman, M. J., & Elder, L. K. (2010). *Investing in young children: An early childhood development guide for policy dialogue and project preparation*. The World Bank.
- Prianto, V. R. (2017). *Hubungan Peran Ibu Dengan Perkembangan Anak Usia Prasekolah (Di TK Dharma Wanita Wonogriyo Kec. Tekung Kab. Lumajang)*. Doctoral dissertation, STIKES Insan Cendekia Medika Jombang.
- Strati, A. (2007). Sensible knowledge and practice-based learning. *Management learning, 38*(1), 61-77.
- Sulistiyowati, D. (2019). Keterlibatan Ayah Dalam Pemberian Stimulasi Tumbuh Kembang Pada Anak Prasekolah. *JKEP, 4*(1), 1-11.
- Susilaningrum, R., & Utami, S. (2013). *Asuhan keperawatan bayi dan anak*. Jakarta: Salemba Medika.
- World Health Organization. (2007). *International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health: Children & Youth Version: ICF-CY*. World Health Organization.